

# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

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LAW NOTICE.  
J. W. TIBBATT & CHARLES HELM.  
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law, at the Court House, in the County of Campbell, Kentucky, Office on the South side of Market Street, one or west of Greenup Street.

LAW NOTICE.  
JAMES T. MOREHEAD AND JOHN W. STEVENSON.  
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the firm of Morehead and Stevenson. They will attend to the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison. Their Office is on Market Street, Covington, Ky. They will, in all cases, be at the bar, or at the residence of either of them, on any day, unless a notice to attend upon their courts.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.  
BENTON & MOORE.  
M. BENTON AND DANIEL MOORE.  
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For the Register.

LINES TO MISS L.

Bourne on the pinions of pleasure,  
Thy days are swift passing away;  
The past yields thee no rich treasure,  
To lure thee back to bygone days.

The pleasure that's sought in the dance,  
Evanesces fast as it's pursued;  
Leaves a sting in our hearts when we glance  
At scenes that our memory intrude.

As swiftly pass the May clouds o'er,  
Thy pleasures are fast fleeting too;  
With joy they return to greet thee no more,  
For memory shrinks at revealing them true.

Ah! fix thy affections on truth,  
In humbleness kneel at her shrine;  
To her consecrate the dew of thy youth,  
And happiness will ever be thine.

Oh! lift thy desires above,  
And seek the rich treasures of heaven;  
Ah! seek those prospects worthy thy love,  
And all things else will be given.

Yes, friends all confiding will heap  
Their tributes of love at thy feet;  
The woodbine and jessamine ever will creep  
Around thy pathway thy footsteps to greet.

As thy days, may thy pleasures increase,  
Or like coral in Ocean's green sea,  
Lift thy pure heart—and thy wing forever cease,  
Till thou reachest a happy eternity.

Boone Co., Ky., Aug. 1846.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF  
JOHN McLEAN,  
OF OHIO.

[The following sketch of the life of this distinguished citizen, was written by the Washington Correspondent of the Boston "Atlas," and we publish it as an act due to the merits and virtues of that pure and eminent man.—Ed. Ex.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 20th, 1846.

As a relative to the law, or politics, an occasional sketch of some of our distinguished men will, I trust, prove acceptable to the public. There is no subject, upon which the people of a free Government should be better enlightened, than the character, history, and qualities of those who direct legislation, administer the laws and impart tone to popular opinions; which will form my justification for the departure from accustomed topics.

I am induced to read to the "National Portrait Gallery" for many of the most important facts which illustrate this happy and perfect sketch of one, whose eminent public and private virtues, distinguished abilities, untarnished reputation, profound professional learning, and long and valuable services to the country, furnish materials for some American Plutarch to draw a model which posterity may justly cherish; and whose example in all the relations of official station and social life, as a statesman, jurist, and Christian, to all parties and all sects may be proud to emulate.

To trace the way, honorable in proportion as it has been difficult, of merit too strong to be kept under, from poverty and neglect up to eminence, is a thing most pleasant to every honest mind—most instructive to every independent one. Such a history of individual self-elevation is especially worthy to be studied by every citizen of a Republic. If he be high, it may teach him how little, in a land of diffused intelligence and freedom, fortune or birth can avail against vigor of capacity and of purpose. If he be low, he can draw from the career of such a man, as JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, confidence in himself, or hope for his boys; if he, too, they have in them the spirit and the worth to emerge from obscurity and vanquish every original disadvantage. Merely as such a lesson to the proud, that they should be moderate; and to the humble, that they should never despair, we are about to relate, in a manner entirely brief and unobtrusive, the life of this excellent citizen. No man (it has long since been said) can be pronounced happy, until he is no more. Without waiting, however, for further good or ill, it is no venture to say, that he who, from such adverse beginnings, has shaped himself out by methods so blameless, a success and a reputation so enviable, has little to hope or to fear from the future chances of existence. They cannot rob him of his integrity, integrity of the past. Whatever else betide, he has lived and he has acted well; his life is an official example and a judicial light; he has merited the esteem of times when a few deserve well of any thing but party; and has won, and will keep, a high and a lasting place in the affections of his countrymen.

John McLean, the son of a poor but honest and industrious Irishman who had migrated to this country just before the war of Independence, was born on the 11th March, 1785, on a little farm in Morris county, N. Jersey. The narrow circumstances of the family permitted him, however, to remain an inhabitant of the brave military State to which he owes his birth, scarcely long enough to have fixed on it any of his childish recollections, or any thing more distinct than that general sentiment towards the native soil which warms every honest bosom. When he was only four years old, some time in the year 1789, his father was led to seek better his condition in a frontier home. Setting forth, therefore, in what was the favorite mode of migration, and no doubt with that desolate cheer of a cart and a horse—a chair or two swung behind—an iron pot dangling beneath, a little bedding—a few household stuffs and certain early-headed little ones to garish the vehicle within—the usual travelling train of the poorer, even down to this day—he made his way first of all to Morgantown, in Virginia. There, whether experimentally, or to recruit by labor his means for a further march, he took up his residence for about a year—just long enough to have qualified his son, had he been of a voting age, to be a denizen of the ancient Dominion. Kentucky, however, Boone's new found garden of the west, was then running every body mad with the tales of its fertility—tales since told a great deal too truly of many a region hard to arrive at, and to inhabit. To Kentucky, then, after dwelling only some twelve months in Virginia, our wanderer took his way. By what track they proceeded—whether by that land-route which went along the valley of Virginia, and thence to Cumberland gap, or by the easier way of the Ohio—is not learnt; but, either mode of journeying had abundant difficulties to task the endurance of the bold pioneers of a day, when roads and cornfields were few when Indians were, and steamboats were not. At first, the father settled temporarily in Jessamine, near where now stands the town of Nicholasville. Here he remained some two years; then, during 1793, removed to the neighborhood of Mayslick. At this latter section he continued to reside until 1797, when, evidently from these repeated changes of place, by no means yet well to do in the world, he once more migrated into the neighboring territory, then called the northwestern, and now the State of Ohio. There, however, he was able to acquire, in its state of nature, the farm now his son's, much of it destined to be stripped of its forest, and won to cultivation by the youth's own arm. At last, then, we have him, a lad of twelve—hither the poor wayfarer through State after State, rather than the inhabitant of any—fixed at that spot where he was to grow up to distinction. It does not seem that he had ever, up to this time, been sent to school; and, indeed, that was a region and a day in which it could hardly be said, that "the school-master was abroad." If he was, the first elements that he then taught were privation and toil; a rough, but solid old academy, nevertheless, in fashion with people that could help going to it, but which had many wise pupils. In it, we shall soon see that young McLEAN, plying besides the axe and the plough, took early his hard-handed degrees, decidedly a bright scholar in the "clearing and among the new-rows."

When, however, the school of the family had let some streaks and spots of daylight into the deep and heavy woods about them; when the cabin had been made comfortable; when the fields began to spread out around it; when crops and stock enough to supply the wants of the simplest life had been secured, then the father, though by this time burdened with rather a large family, commenced applying such little surplus as was momentary, to the support of the school, giving his children a homely education. Joel went to the neighborhood school, whenever work and weather would agree that he could be spared for learning; and John, whose hands had already shown themselves excellent, soon proved himself still apter of head.

Most times had John stricken for his age, and very little education, at his book, did he give the timber to smite him back again. In fact, he learnt at a great pace; and with his very unusual proficiency grew what was still better the desire of knowledge and the will to obtain it, no matter at what cost of toil, bodily or mental.

His father, meantime, was still too straightened in his circumstances to afford him any thing better than the very limited tuition of the common school near him, got by snatches as the farm and the seasons permitted. Indifferent, however, as this makeshift schooling must generally be, the activity of the youth's own mind supplied all its interruptions and imperfections.

In the fields, at his threshing floor or guiding his team, or wielding the biting tool that levels the trees, his thoughts still pursued the subject of which he had got hold at school; and the necessary task of the day done, the voluntary one of the night began, for he became to himself what he would wish no one ever learns much—his own teacher—whenever he could get no more advanced one. Completing, in this way, at home whatever he had not been able to furnish at school, he soon mastered all that could be taught within reach of his father's house; and at this point, had he been made of any but the best stuff, he must have stopped, somewhere about his fourteenth year.

Means to procure him at a distance that sort of education which his own longings for knowledge and his parents did not yet possess; but, "where there is a will there is a way," and the youngster soon made it for himself. His strong head had good limbs to it. Strung by familiarity with fatigue, and to both he joined a stout heart, fired with the idea of possible excellence, all the more grateful to his thoughts, if he should owe it only to his exertions—A SELF MADE MAN.

To accomplish this, he was but one resort—his arms (older scholars have been seen with his noddle) must help the latter to the means of learning; he had worked hard for his father hitherto; he must now work for himself also, and at all those spare times when heretofore he had been sent where this infection of knowledge fastened upon him. With his father's permission, then, he now began to clear land for the neighbors when work grew slack at home. In new settled countries, wages are always good; so that our learning-scholar accumulated fast a fund for his board and tuition at a higher school. Month for month his age must have won him enough for about an equal time of instruction; for he seems to have set about this noble plan in his fourteenth year, and by his sixteenth he had gained enough to maintain him successfully at the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace's [now residing near Terre Haute, Indiana] school, where he was a student.

Under the care of these competent teachers he applied himself to a general course of the liberal studies, and to the languages and mathematics in particular. In the two latter he made a very rapid progress—such, it is easy to see, as put him in a condition, when presently his funds were exhausted, to become again, in these more advanced subjects, his own teacher.

By this time he had probably fixed his choice on the pursuit which he was in after-time so much to adorn, for we find him in his eighteenth year writing in the clerk's office of the county of Hamilton. To these unenviable to pursue, at the cost of procuring a lawyer's guidance, their preparation for the bar, this was the chief service to be rendered; and the novice with the ordinary forms of law—makes a frequent enough sort of apprenticeship; and the rather because, while the labor performed is instructive, it is also fairly compensated. Unaided as young McLean was by station or connections, the little we know of fact renders it probable that his personal merits were already known and had raised up for him friends such as greatly to the honor of our country, early talent has so often found, no matter how forlorn its situation. Seldom have they who had already risen failed to hold out a helping hand to the youthful struggles of such as Clay, or Webster, or McDuffie, or McLean. Some kindly influence of this sort, perhaps exerted by his late instructors, is betokened by terms on which he appears to have been admitted into the clerk's office. It was stipulated on the one part, that he should remain there three years, and on the other, that a certain portion of each day should be his own for study.

These hours were assiduously devoted to self-improvement, or under the general direction of a distinguished barrister, "to preparation for his intended profession."

It seems that, besides, to form himself better for public effort, he resorted to another voluntary agent of improvement that became highly useful to him—he associated himself in a debating society, the first which had been formed in Cincinnati, and evidently not composed, as these theatres of noisy disputation and ill-taste too often are, of raw and vain youths only, but numbering mature and cultivated men. That this must have been the fact, is clear from what is still said

of it, that it produced a number of men who afterwards distinguished themselves in the public service. Certain it is that, whether saved by the presence in the body of better models of debate than such usually contain, or secured by his own remarkable soundness of judgment, he contracted none of the vices of style which are usually learnt in such places. None of their loose declamation, their ideal fluency, their habits of high-sounding gabble. On the contrary, taking an active part in the discussion, he appears greatly to have profited by them, not only in point of improvement, but of reputation; and finally came forth from the training which they gave him like a wrestler from the ring, with his manly strength mended into adroitness as formidable.

It is evident that his learning, the promise of his personal character, must have commanded as much respect as his talents did expectation; for, in the spring of 1807, just in his 22d year, and before yet he had been admitted to the bar, his prospect had become good enough for him to form a marriage, as respectable in point of connections, as amiable in the qualities of her with whom it united him.

In the fall of the same year, Mr. McLean, taking out his license to practice law, established himself at Lebanon. There, second in rank, he rose within a few years to a lucrative practice, and almost as rapidly into the general confidence and regard which he has ever been his fortune to inspire in all institutions of life alike; for few ever joined more completely the qualities that enforce esteem with gentle manners and a popular spirit such as befit the student of the law, the single author of all his own eminence, who, owing himself nothing to chance, and to the other hand with as little to resent against her gifts to others, views all men with a like eye, in the light of their personal merit only.

We cannot, if we would, follow the steps of unseemly popularity that gradually brought him into public life. We need hardly say that they were after having been a warm supporter of the party of Mr. Madison, and with his very unusual proficiency grew what was still better the desire of knowledge and the will to obtain it, no matter at what cost of toil, bodily or mental.

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Under the care of these competent teachers he applied himself to a general course of the liberal studies, and to the languages and mathematics in particular. In the two latter he made a very rapid progress—such, it is easy to see, as put him in a condition, when presently his funds were exhausted, to become again, in these more advanced subjects, his own teacher.

By this time he had probably fixed his choice on the pursuit which he was in after-time so much to adorn, for we find him in his eighteenth year writing in the clerk's office of the county of Hamilton. To these unenviable to pursue, at the cost of procuring a lawyer's guidance, their preparation for the bar, this was the chief service to be rendered; and the novice with the ordinary forms of law—makes a frequent enough sort of apprenticeship; and the rather because, while the labor performed is instructive, it is also fairly compensated. Unaided as young McLean was by station or connections, the little we know of fact renders it probable that his personal merits were already known and had raised up for him friends such as greatly to the honor of our country, early talent has so often found, no matter how forlorn its situation. Seldom have they who had already risen failed to hold out a helping hand to the youthful struggles of such as Clay, or Webster, or McDuffie, or McLean. Some kindly influence of this sort, perhaps exerted by his late instructors, is betokened by terms on which he appears to have been admitted into the clerk's office. It was stipulated on the one part, that he should remain there three years, and on the other, that a certain portion of each day should be his own for study.

These hours were assiduously devoted to self-improvement, or under the general direction of a distinguished barrister, "to preparation for his intended profession."

It seems that, besides, to form himself better for public effort, he resorted to another voluntary agent of improvement that became highly useful to him—he associated himself in a debating society, the first which had been formed in Cincinnati, and evidently not composed, as these theatres of noisy disputation and ill-taste too often are, of raw and vain youths only, but numbering mature and cultivated men. That this must have been the fact, is clear from what is still said

of it, that it produced a number of men who afterwards distinguished themselves in the public service. Certain it is that, whether saved by the presence in the body of better models of debate than such usually contain, or secured by his own remarkable soundness of judgment, he contracted none of the vices of style which are usually learnt in such places. None of their loose declamation, their ideal fluency, their habits of high-sounding gabble. On the contrary, taking an active part in the discussion, he appears greatly to have profited by them, not only in point of improvement, but of reputation; and finally came forth from the training which they gave him like a wrestler from the ring, with his manly strength mended into adroitness as formidable.

It is evident that his learning, the promise of his personal character, must have commanded as much respect as his talents did expectation; for, in the spring of 1807, just in his 22d year, and before yet he had been admitted to the bar, his prospect had become good enough for him to form a marriage, as respectable in point of connections, as amiable in the qualities of her with whom it united him.

In the fall of the same year, Mr. McLean, taking out his license to practice law, established himself at Lebanon. There, second in rank, he rose within a few years to a lucrative practice, and almost as rapidly into the general confidence and regard which he has ever been his fortune to inspire in all institutions of life alike; for few ever joined more completely the qualities that enforce esteem with gentle manners and a popular spirit such as befit the student of the law, the single author of all his own eminence, who, owing himself nothing to chance, and to the other hand with as little to resent against her gifts to others, views all men with a like eye, in the light of their personal merit only.

We cannot, if we would, follow the steps of unseemly popularity that gradually brought him into public life. We need hardly say that they were after having been a warm supporter of the party of Mr. Madison, and with his very unusual proficiency grew what was still better the desire of knowledge and the will to obtain it, no matter at what cost of toil, bodily or mental.

His father, meantime, was still too straightened in his circumstances to afford him any thing better than the very limited tuition of the common school near him, got by snatches as the farm and the seasons permitted. Indifferent, however, as this makeshift schooling must generally be, the activity of the youth's own mind supplied all its interruptions and imperfections.

In the fields, at his threshing floor or guiding his team, or wielding the biting tool that levels the trees, his thoughts still pursued the subject of which he had got hold at school; and the necessary task of the day done, the voluntary one of the night began, for he became to himself what he would wish no one ever learns much—his own teacher—whenever he could get no more advanced one. Completing, in this way, at home whatever he had not been able to furnish at school, he soon mastered all that could be taught within reach of his father's house; and at this point, had he been made of any but the best stuff, he must have stopped, somewhere about his fourteenth year.

Means to procure him at a distance that sort of education which his own longings for knowledge and his parents did not yet possess; but, "where there is a will there is a way," and the youngster soon made it for himself. His strong head had good limbs to it. Strung by familiarity with fatigue, and to both he joined a stout heart, fired with the idea of possible excellence, all the more grateful to his thoughts, if he should owe it only to his exertions—A SELF MADE MAN.

To accomplish this, he was but one resort—his arms (older scholars have been seen with his noddle) must help the latter to the means of learning; he had worked hard for his father hitherto; he must now work for himself also, and at all those spare times when heretofore he had been sent where this infection of knowledge fastened upon him. With his father's



# LICKING VALLEY REGISTER.

## COVINGTON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

V. B. PALMER is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements in the following places, viz:

N. W. corner of third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.  
Tribune Buildings, (opposite City Hall), New York.  
S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.  
No. 12, State Street, Boston.

He is fully authorized to receive the money and receipt for it, for all new subscribers and advertisements he may obtain.

TWO DOLLARS a year—paid in advance.

TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS in six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

Office—Corner of Scott st. and Market Space.

Advance payment being to the mutual advantage of the subscriber and the Proprietor, it is hoped that made of payment will be adopted whenever convenient.

We should be pleased to receive a few calls from our city and county subscribers, and a few remittances from our mail subscribers. Paper, and other articles used in the publication of a Newspaper, have to be paid for with Cash.

### FROM THE ARMY.

Our Southern exchanges contain many columns of "News from the Army," but when we have read the numerous long letters detailing this "News," we find very little in them beyond mere camp news, speculations, conjectures and guess-work.

All accounts agree that General Taylor was still at Camargo, where he was concentrating his forces as rapidly as the limited means afforded him by the War Department enabled him to do, and would leave for Monterey as soon as possible, with a strong force. Here certainty stops, and conjecture begins. Some of the letter writers are almost satisfied that no very great force will be found at Monterey when our troops reach there; while others are equally as well satisfied that there will be a very strong Mexican force at Monterey, awaiting the arrival of General Taylor's army, when a "battle will be fought, and a bloody one at that." We are inclined to coincide in opinion with those who believe that there will be some fighting—and perhaps hard fighting—when the American forces reach Monterey; but conjecture on this subject will be reduced to certainty in a few days.

The Correspondent of the New-Orleans Picayune, in his letter of the 17th ult. says, "This evening General Taylor reviewed the regular troops, amounting to about three thousand."

A most disgraceful riot, or fight, occurred on board of a steamboat, near Metamoras, on the 21st ult. between two companies of Georgia volunteers. The Colonel of the Georgia regiment, Col. Baker, of the Illinois Volunteers, and Captains Roberts and Post, while endeavoring to put a stop to the fight, were severely wounded, but supposed not to be mortally. The riot was finally quelled by the arrival of a portion of the Illinois volunteers, with ball cartridges, the other portion of the Illinois regiment having in vain attempted it without ball cartridges. Ten or fifteen of the Georgians were killed; and 30 or 40 wounded, of whom several were supposed to be mortally.

On the 21st ult., the boilers of the steam boat Enterprise burst as she was leaving a point on the Rio Grande, 45 miles above Reynoso. Five or six persons were killed; fifteen badly, and fourteen slightly wounded. None of either from Kentucky, except some sutlers of the Louisville Legion.

A report had reached Camargo that Monterey had been taken by a party of Americans from San Antonio; but received no credit.

Letters from Vera Cruz state that Santa Anna reached that place on the 16th ult. and had gone on to Mexico. He was well received at Vera Cruz, but with nothing like enthusiasm.

The U. S. brig of war Truxton, was wrecked on the 15th ult., near the mouth of the river Tuxpan. Two lieutenants and nineteen men reached the squadron at Vera Cruz in boats—the balance of the officers and crew, including the captain, were made prisoners, and it is said, were marched off to Tampico.

The captain of the Truxton is much censured for the loss of his vessel. He is charged by some with cowardice, and by others with imbecility.

Commodore Perry, it is said, has been ordered on to take command of the Gulf squadron.

We thus, in a brief manner, give the substance of all the news we have from the army, which will doubtless be as acceptable to our readers, as would have been the five or six columns of matter from which we extracted it.

In the latest accounts from the army, nothing is said of the Kentucky troops; nor is any thing said of the health of the army.

Our Subscribers at Walton complain, we understand, at not getting their papers at an earlier day than their publication. We hope they will bear with us a while. We are now corresponding with the Post Office Department, and with the Post Master at Lexington, with a view of having the mails from this place to Lexington changed from Tuesday and Thursday to Wednesday and Saturday. If we cannot succeed, we must change the day of publishing our paper. Cave Johnson, and all the bunglers, he could call to his assistance, could not have arranged the mails, so as to be of less benefit to the public, than they are now.

### Sheep Husbandry.

Under this head, those of our readers who are engaged in the raising of sheep, or take an interest in the business, will find an interesting article. With due difference to the opinions of the writer, as to the best region of country, for raising sheep, we should say that the country between this place and Georgetown, Paris, &c. is as well adapted to that purpose, as any other portion of the United States. It is true, the winters are something longer than they usually are in those parts recommended by C. F. but that disadvantage would be more than made up by the numerous advantages this section of country possesses over those named by C. F. No country produces better blue-grass, timothy, &c. than the hilly lands lying in Northern Kentucky; good water too, being at all times abundant, except, perhaps in a few places. Sheep would not here require feeding more than a month or six weeks during an ordinary winter, and in the worst of winters not more than 8 weeks. Interspersed through the whole of the country we have named, are tracts of fine farming land, upon which provender and grain enough, and to spare, could be raised, to feed immense flocks of sheep, during our longest and most severe winters. Let Judge Beatty, Dr. S. D. Martin, C. F. or any one else at all acquainted with sheep husbandry, pass through the counties of Scott, Harrison, Grant, Campbell, Kinton & Boone, and he will say—he must say—he never saw a finer country for raising sheep.

The Georgetown Herald of the 9th, gives an account of a most disgraceful fight in that place between a fellow named Cannon and his wife, in which they were both severely hurt, each using sticks of wood upon the other. They reside on what is familiarly known there as *Dutch Hill*, and Cannon has been suspected of selling spirituous liquors to negroes and receiving stolen goods in return therefor; but is so cautious in it as to escape detection. The Herald expresses fears that the citizens may be driven to the necessity of calling upon Judge Lynch to act there, in ridding the town of Cannon, should he continue his traffic with negroes. Georgetown has, for many years, been cursed with such wretches as Cannon, and we should not be at all surprised if the citizens of the town and county should assemble and inflict summary punishment upon this fellow Cannon; and we could not blame them if they do. But who is this Cannon? He cannot be a branch of that highly respectable and orderly family of Cannons that lived in Georgetown in our day there. If he is, he is certainly failed to follow in the footsteps of the old stock.

We observe by an article in the Louisville Courier of Saturday last, that friend Halderman and one of the Editors of the Democrat have had a difficulty—perhaps a fight! Halderman characterized the conduct of the Democrat man as cowardly and dastardly, and speaks of his having been fined heavily by the police court. Friend Halderman we should like to hear the particulars of your difficulty. Has the Democrat man been Mike-ing it with you?

### NEW ROLLING MILLS.

Messrs. Bush and Jordan have nearly completed their new iron works in this city, and the Messrs Wolf have made considerable progress with theirs in Newport. We wish them all possible success notwithstanding the destruction of the Tariff.

DANCING ACADEMY.—We would call the attention of those who wish to have their children instructed in Dancing, to the advertisement of Mr. Ernest. Mr. E. has engaged Miss Ludlow as an assistant in his school.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—A letter from Washington City dated 10th inst. says: Felix G. McConnell, a member of Congress, from the State of Alabama put a period to his existence, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day. He returned to his lodgings at the "St. Charles Hotel" about noon, apparently much depressed, called for a pen and ink, and said he intended to write to his wife. Before the messenger returned, however, Mr. McConnell had locked his door, inflicting two cuts around the abdomen, long but not deep, and several around the throat, severing as is supposed, the jugular vein. After an hour and a half had elapsed, one of the family went to his room door, and finding it still locked, looked through a glass over it, when the dead body of the unhappy man was seen lying on the floor.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States for the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Louis McLane, recalled at his own request.  
John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States, vice Hon. Geo. Bancroft, resigned.—Washington Union, Sep. 9.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of Tuesday last contains an account of the proceedings at the Barbecue prepared for Messrs. CHITTENDEN and DAVIS. We regret that we are prevented by the want of room from giving the proceedings in the Register to-day. They shall appear next week.

### POLICE.

Our city is remarkable for good order and sobriety. We are informed that this is in some degree owing to the efficiency of the town authorities. Let it come from what source, it may, it is a fact, which speaks well for Covington, exposed as she is, to the inroads, and vicious from Cincinnati.

CONSISTENCY.—A Locofoco paper in Mobile, Ala. abuses JOHN DAVIS, a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, for defeat in the Presidential election, for defeat in the Presidential election, for defeat in the Presidential election.

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### AFFAIRS AT NAUVOO.

The Nauvoo Eagle says Mr. Brayman, a lawyer of Springfield, Illinois, had arrived there, clothed with authority from the Governor to examine into the present difficulties. He visited the encampment of the anti-Mormons, and the Eagle says "we know he does not believe that they are assembled only for legal purposes." The Quincy Whig says that Mr. Brayman was despatched by the Governor to visit both the anti-Mormon camp and Nauvoo; and to take the commission of Parker from him and to act in his place. The same paper says Mr. Brayman was sent to Nauvoo by the Governor at the instance of the new citizens, with a request that Maj. Parker and his posse might be withdrawn. It is presumed that Mr. Brayman has superseded Maj. Parker in the regulation of affairs at Nauvoo. The St. Louis Republican says:

By the Ocean Wave we have received intelligence from the anti-Mormon encampment, which was still about twelve miles from Nauvoo, to Tuesday morning. The posse then consisted of about twelve hundred men, with five six pound cannon and one twenty-four pounder. As the leaders determined their force sufficient, and had received the necessary quantity of arms and ammunition, and as many of their number, tired of delay, were daily leaving the camp, it was given out on Tuesday that the posse would leave the encampment at day-break the next (Wednesday) morning, and march for Nauvoo. The officers, it is said, have one hundred writs on as many individuals in Nauvoo, which they express their determination to serve, even if it was found necessary to enter the town by force. In Nauvoo, there is said to be from five to six hundred Mormons under arms, determined on resistance. They have several pieces of cannon, and the Temple has been fortified. We yet entertain hopes that matters have been amicably adjusted; but should both parties have persevered in their avowed objects, a desperate action must have already taken place between them. We shall probably be advised of the result by to-morrow.

### FALL TRADE.

We published the opinion, in an editorial article, last Spring, that WESTERN TRADERS could do better by making their purchases in Cincinnati than east of the mountains. We have not changed upon the subject; but on the contrary are more and more confirmed in the conviction that we were right. We ask our Country Traders who read our columns, to look over our advertising list, from time to time, and they have been in the habit of going East to make their purchases, and are still disposed to do so, to call on our merchants, first, and ascertain their prices; and then if they determine to cross the mountains, to compare Western prices with Eastern, for the purpose of satisfying themselves where they can do best. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves upon this subject, and have come to the conclusion that by purchasing here, a retail dealer can save much more than his time and expenses in going to Eastern Cities.

The reason for this is obvious. A merchant in Cincinnati can import, or purchase in an Eastern market, as low as Eastern merchants, and bring several thousand dollars worth of goods here, at a good profit, cheaper in freight alone, than a retailer can bring a few thousand dollars' worth. Besides, on an average, it is probable that to bring \$500,000 worth of goods to the Western and Southwestern States, fifty Traders cross the mountains, on an average, twice a year, at a cost, in time and money, of \$10,000, at least, while the importer pays no more expenses for the same amount of goods, does not exceed \$500, unless a firm keep one of its number, at all times in the Eastern Cities, to take advantage of the markets, and even then the expenses would not exceed a couple thousand dollars.

Under these circumstances, we say to Western and Southwestern retailers, before making your fall purchases, call at Cincinnati, and examine for yourselves. Our Merchants will be glad to see you, and a Yankee would say—give you will be glad to see them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Enquirer is no doubt correct in the views expressed above, but how are Western and Southwestern traders to know what they can do in Cincinnati? But few of them take Cincinnati papers, and but few Cincinnati wholesale Merchants, Grocers &c., advertise in the papers in the country, particularly in Kentucky. Let the Cincinnati wholesale Dealers be a little more liberal with their favors in the way of advertising in the country papers, and our word for it, if they do so well, or near as well, as the Enquirer says they can, they will find customers flocking to them to make purchases. We hope the Enquirer will say to them, that the *Licking Valley Register* has a large and increasing circulation in several adjoining and neighboring counties and is receiving large weekly additions from interior counties, to its subscription list; and would consequently give their advertisements an extensive circulation, and be the means of bringing many traders to Cincinnati, who have hitherto gone elsewhere, and may continue to do so, unless informed of the two facts—that Cincinnati is a great city, and her Merchants will give good bargains.

Will you attend to this Mr. Enquirer?

### BATTLE IN NAUVOO!!

SIXTEEN MEN KILLED! A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, writing from St. Louis under date of Sept. 13, has the following: By the steamer Ocean Wave, Captain Whitney, which arrived this morning from Keokuk, we have intelligence from Nauvoo up to Friday evening last. On the afternoon of that day the Anti-Mormons and Mormons had a battle and report says, fifteen Anti-Mormons and one Mormon were killed.

### FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society give notice that they intend despatching a vessel to Liberia about the 15th of November next. The complement of emigrants is not yet made up, and persons who wish to go to Liberia are requested to make application at the Colonization Rooms in Washington as soon as possible. The vessel will sail from Norfolk.

Elder James Challen will preach in the Christian Church, tomorrow at 11 o'clock A. M. and again at candle-light.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At five o'clock on the evening of the 10th inst. as the steam boat Excelsior, Captain Nelson, which plies between New York and Cossack, was leaving the dock foot of Cortland street, her boiler exploded with a terrific concussion, killing and scalding several of her passengers and crew. The boat immediately took fire from the effects of the explosion, drifting at the will of the elements, and for a moment it was feared that those on board would have escaped the original calamity would be engulfed in the flames.—Tribune.

The Register, of a "highly respectable citizen of Boone county" through the Register offer "a very liberal reward for every illegal vote detected on the Poll Book in the county."

We wonder what would be considered "detecting" by our neighbor and the highly respectable citizens of Boone? Kentucky Intelligencer.

We will tell you what we would call "detecting." Take the poll books kept at each place of voting in Boone; open one at a time and lay it on a table or desk in front of you, place the forefinger of your right hand on the first name in the first column, pass it slowly and carefully down the column, examining each name as you go down very critically, and if you discover one, or more that you think ought not to be there, make a minute of them before you proceed to another column. In this way pass on from column to column, until you get through the book. When through with one, lay it aside and take another one, and go on in the same way until you get through them all; carefully noting down all suspicious names. Having thus "detected" or "discovered" if you prefer that word, all the names you do not like the looks of, hunt up the persons who bear them, prove that they were not entitled to the right or privilege of having their names entered there, and you will have "detected" the important votes given in Boone county at the late Senatorial election, and be fully entitled to the reward offered by our Boone friends for the "detection" of such votes. What excuse next, neighbor! You first refused to hunt up the imported votes because you could not make any thing by it. When told you should be handsomely paid for your trouble, if you could "detect" any such votes as you alleged had been given, you want to know what would be considered "detecting." We have now told you. What next? The truth is, you know, and have known from the first, you would be starting upon a wild goose chase to attempt to find spurious votes given for Dr. Hawkins in Boone county—for they were not given.

### Correspondence of the Register.

HERMIT'S RETREAT, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1846. Mr. Fennell.—There appears to be a general dearth of news this week. We have had only one fight, since I wrote you last, which resulted in one of the combatants having his face very badly bruised. Cause—"something or something else." The "suspicious rakish vessels" are still cruising around. I have not heard of their making any prizes as yet; tho' it is said that they chased a merchantman into port a few evenings since. Our merchants have generally returned from their eastern trip with their fall and winter supplies, and I suppose that quite a number of loving fathers and husbands will soon find themselves deeper in debt than they now are. It appears as though we are determined to do all we can to bring on hard times.

Now, Friend Fennell, I have been told that you are a Whig; and that the Whigs go for a high tariff. I am not going to argue that point with you; I am just going to state a few facts with which I have been made acquainted by my "Wandering Genie"; he informs me that all our grocery merchants here, are receiving large supplies of the "necessaries" of life among which is an article called, "Cincinnati Rectified?" "Blue Head," or "Eald Face?" which was first introduced here a few years since, and the assumption of which is now very great; and the quantity increases every year, and so far from increasing in price, it has fallen at last twenty per cent. Since it was first proposed to reduce the tariff of '42. The facts, above stated, he considers a demonstration of the benefits to be derived from Free Trade, as it brings the "necessaries" of life to the door of the poor man, at a very low price. In fact, I have been told that a young merchant of our city, who has always been in favor of public tariff, has become a convert to the doctrine of Free Trade, just from his experience in the sale of the one article mentioned above. It is said that he intends shortly to write a treatise on Free Trade, wherein he will especially show the virtues of "Cincinnati Rectified"—His treatise will be dedicated to the Hon. F. G. McConnell, of Alabama.

Professors DUDLEY, MITCHELL and PETER, are out this week, with a small pamphlet against Prof. Cross, and Prof. C. has issued a small pamphlet, requesting a suspension of public opinion for a few days, when, he says, he will write a pamphlet, showing them up in "gaudy colors, and to great advantage;" which he says "will be highly edifying to the good citizens of Lexington."

I believe I have given you the principal gossip of our city this week. It is late at night, and there being now in the street some hopeful, "nice young men," with very little instrumental music, as you do not "quite" make night, hedeous," I will retire and listen to their "harmony" until I fall asleep in the arms of Morpheus, when I can really say good night.

### THE HERMIT.

\*At the time this was written the Hermit had not heard of the death, by his own hand, of Mr. McConnell.

FIRE. A fire occurred about 11 o'clock on Saturday last, in the store of Mr. Michael Barstow, on the corner of St. Clair and Broadway streets, which for some moments threatened the destruction of his whole establishment. It was caused by casting a burning match, with which a burglar had just lighted his cigar, into the bung hole of a whiskey barrel. The barrel was instantly burst, the burning liquor poured out upon the floor, and instantly the whole interior of the back room of the store was in flames. As soon however as the liquor burnt out the fire was conquered. Mr. Barstow's loss we learn was considerable. We are sorry to learn that Mr. B. himself was severely burned.

### Frankfort Com.

My Dear Sir.—I received your note, with the prospect of the Franklin Institute, and was fully authorized, by our mutual friendship and by my high opinion of your attainments and ability, to make the reference to you as to the University, and from our neighborhood, you will carry with you to the Franklin Springs my ardent wishes for your success, fame and prosperity.

I am, truly, your friend and ob't serv't, R. T. P. ALLEN, Esq. H. CLAY, Sept. 12, 1846.

FAMILY PILLS.—Price, 15 cents for twenty-five. Purely vegetable, and safe to retain in their operation. Prepared and sold by C. W. HOWELL, Madison street, Sep. 5, 1846.

LARD WANTED.—In barrels by THOS. EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sep. 12 33 Water st, bet. Main and Walnut.

PURE WHITE LEAD and perfectly clear Lined Oil, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please, by C. W. HOWELL, Sep. 5, '46. Madison st, junction Turnpike.

LARD OIL.—Perfectly pure and clean—for sale by C. W. HOWELL.

### MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. LOUNSBURY, Lieut. JOHN A. GORE, U. S. Army, to Miss LUCY A. daughter of Gov. J. T. Morehead.

On Thursday, last week, by the Rev. Mr. Hume, Mr. ISRAEL HOLADAY, to Miss MARTHA COX, daughter, of Col. Jno. Cox, of Kenton county.

In Maysville, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. R. C. Grundy, RICHARD HENRY COLENS, Esq., Assistant Editor of the Maysville Eagle, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Edward Cox.

### POSITIVE PROOFS.

Consumption and Bleeding at the Lungs. Cured by the use of Dr. Duncan's Expecto-rant Remedy.

Miss Emeline Yeager, aged seventeen years, was taken, when at the age of sixteen, with a slight cold, which she neglected until the LUNGS fell a prey to that seeking destroyer CONSUMPTION, when application to a physician was made, but to no effect. He considered her case a hopeless one, and prescribed but little medicine for her. In the meantime she discharged great quantities of blood, with much expectation of thick phlegm and cough. Her bodily frame at length became reduced to a living skeleton. Her last was anxiously looked for by her friends, that her sufferings might end by the pangs of death. During the time, her physician frequently called, and as the last resource, determined to test the virtues of "Dr. Duncan's Expecto-rant Remedy," having noticed some extraordinary cures performed by the medicine in similar cases. He at once obtained two bottles, and administered it to her. The fourth day he found some changes, which gave hope. He continued giving the medicine for eighteen days; at that time she was rendered able to walk in her bed chamber, to the astonishment of her friends and relatives. She continued using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself entirely free from pain and disease, and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

KENTUCKY, KENTON CIRCUIT COURT, TO-WIT: John Cardile, and/or Comp'l vs. In Chancery. Jno. Cardile's heirs, &c. Deft's. Notice is hereby given, that I am prepared to receive proof on all claims against the Estate of John Cardile, deceased, who may be presented to me in my office, in the City of Covington, on or before the 23rd day of October 1846. J. H. JAMESON, Master Comm'r.

Sept. 19, 1846. 4t.

### Lock Factory.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Covington and vicinity, that he has opened a Lock Factory on Market Space, where he is prepared to execute all work pertaining to his business in the most approved manner and on the shortest notice. He will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Locks and Bolts, which he pledges himself to sell as low as can be purchased in this place or elsewhere. Old Locks repaired on moderate terms. Cov. Sept. 19th, 1846.—3m. SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

### FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

A PERMANENT ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, was opened by the subscriber, at his residence, five miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky, hitherto known as the Franklin Springs, on the first Monday in April last.

The property was purchased by the undersigned solely on account of its admirable adaptation, in every respect, for Academic purposes; being entirely apart from all the contaminations of Town Life; the Locality being Airy and Healthy; the Mineral Waters Salubrious; the Buildings Elegant, Extensive and Commodious.

In this System, the Education of the Entire Man, MORAL, INTELLECTUAL and PHYSICAL, will receive due attention. The ANCIENT CLASSICS will be properly attended to; but the Course of Instruction in the MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES, will be peculiarly thorough.

The following gentlemen compose the corps of Teachers in this Institute, and others will be added as may be required: Rev. R. T. P. ALLEN, A. M., Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. FRANCIS A. HALL, A. M., Teacher of Ancient Languages and English Literature.

MRS. S. HARMON, A. M., Teacher of French and German Languages and English Literature. The ACADEMIC YEAR is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each, the first commencing on the first Monday in April, and the second on the first Monday in October. Pupils will be received, however, at any time, and charged to the end of the session.

TERMS.—PAYMENT IN ADVANCE: For Boarding and Tuition, per session, \$75 00 Washing and Mending, 5 00 For the French and German Languages 10 00 extra.

For those to whom the undersigned is known personally or by reputation, he deems testimonials and references unnecessary: His honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy at West Point, his subsequent election with the Engineering service of the General Government; his long experience as an Instructor, and his occupancy of the Chair of Mathematics in Transylvania University for three years, all add to his qualifications as a Teacher, and having brought his qualifications as a Teacher and Governor of youth into public observation. For the satisfaction of others, he refers to the testimonials submitted, and to the Ministers of the Presbyterian Church generally, as well as the Faculty of the Methodist Church generally in the West and South.

R. T. P. ALLEN, Principal. Frankfort, June 9, 1846.—713-y.

Prof. R. T. P. ALLEN has occupied the Chair of Mathematics in the College of Transylvania University, during the last three years, and as he proposes leaving the University, with a view to the establishment of an Academic Institute, under his own control, I take great pleasure in saying, that during his connection with the University of Arts in Transylvania, he performed the duties of his Department, both as it regards instruction and government, with rare ability and indefatigable Teacher. H. B. BASCOM, President Transylvania University. Lexington, Oct. 37, 1845.

My Dear Sir.—I received your note, with the prospect of the Franklin Institute, and was fully authorized, by our mutual friendship and by my high opinion of your attainments and ability, to make the reference to you as to the University, and from our neighborhood, you will carry with you to the Franklin Springs my ardent wishes for your success, fame and prosperity.

I am, truly, your friend and ob't serv't, R. T. P. ALLEN, Esq. H. CLAY, Sept. 12, 1846.

FAMILY PILLS.—Price, 15 cents for twenty-five. Purely vegetable, and safe to retain in their operation. Prepared and sold by C. W. HOWELL, Madison street, Sep. 5, 1846.

LARD WANTED.—In barrels by THOS. EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Sep. 12 33 Water st, bet. Main and Walnut.

PURE WHITE LEAD and perfectly clear Lined Oil, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please, by C. W. HOWELL, Sep. 5, '46. Madison st, junction Turnpike.

LARD OIL.—Perfectly pure and clean—for sale by C. W. HOWELL.

### NEWPORT TAXES.

A LIST of Lots and parts of Lots, in the Town of Newport, in the county of Campbell, and a State of Kentucky, with the amount of taxes due thereon for the year 1846, together with the names of the owners of said lots and parts of lots, as far as they are known, upon which the tax is now due and unpaid.

OWNER'S NAMES.	No. of LOTS.	VALUE OF LOTS.	PART OF TOWN.	AMOUNT OF TAXES.	PAYD.
Arnold Thomas,	61	\$1800	O. P.	\$ 7 30	
Buist Thomas,	58	2600	"	10 40	
Baxter Wyatt,	53 & 54	2500	"	10 00	
Bank U. S.	4 & 5	2300	"	8 80	
" " pt	32 & 33	1000	"	4 80	
Brawley,	42 & 43	299	N. S. D.	30	
Butcher Geo.	18	75	S. S. D.	30	
Brinkman,	143	75	"	30	
Bochen Jas.	150	75	"	30	
Bonchart D.	215	75	"	30	
Bruce Wm. E.	10	100	N. S. D.	40	
Bank Canal,	57	1500	"	6 00	
New Orleans,	54 & 55	400	"	1 60	
Conts Jno.	58 & 59	1200	"	4 80	
" " pt	150	200	O. P.	80	
Coon Jno.	110	200	"	80	
Cope Jno.	20	75	M. A.	30	
Coulter and Finigan,	24	175	McA.	70	
Cline Jno.	56 & 57	150	N. S. D.	60	
Disney Wm. T.	39 & 40	700	N. M. A.	2 80	
Downard David,	10 & 12	1400	P. S. A.	4 40	
Evans Samuel Heirs,	3	900	M. A.	3 60	
Feiber J.	7	1000	F. L. S. St.	4 00	
Gitman Thos.	106	100	S. S. D.	40	
Goodman Chas.	38	500	N. M. A.	2 00	
Gould M. T. C.	41 & 46	200	"	80	
" " pt	26	200	O. P.	80	
Gardner S.	35 & 96	1300	"	5 20	
Huffmanster Jas.	111	250	"	1 00	
Hall Jas.	129	200	"	80	
Huffman Chas.	150	300	"	1 20	
" " pt	6	500	P. S. A.	2 00	
Hooper E. J.	39	500	"	2 00	
" " pt	150	2500	O. P.	13 20	
Jimerson H. S.	51, 52 & 86	2300	"	10 00	
Jones Talbott,	179	450	"	1 80	
" " pt	203 & 204	200	S. S. D.	80	
Jackson C.	205 & 206	200	"	80	
Kerr Geo.	150	300	O. P.	1 20	
Long Fred.	43	500	"	2 00	
Lesper,	42	100	S. S. A.	40	
Minchiel Jacob	27	400	M. A.	1 60	
Mulvin Jas.	31	900	O. P.	3 60	
McDonald,	11 & 12	200	McS. D.	80	
Yungcriger,	5	150	"	60	
Mittler John,	4	120	"	48	
Miller David,	9	350	M. A.	1 40	
Morgan J. A.	78	100	N. S. D.	40	
Pedro Ballies,	40	100	"	40	
Fowel Thos.	16	100	M. A.	1 60	
Schmith Jno.	149	100	S. S. D.	40	
Seymore G. T.	74	75	"	30	
Shearer Jno.	140	75	"	30	
Thorp Franklin,	45	350	N. M. A.	1 40	
Court House Square,	247 & 248	150	S. S. D.	60	
Henry Gosman, June 20th,		8000	O. P.	32 00	
at 74c per yard					
David Perry's heirs, July 6th,				56 55	
to filling up lot No. 104, O. P. 754 yards					
at 74c per yard					
David Perry's heirs, July 6th,				2 97	
to cutting in front of lot No. 107, O. P. 18					
yards a 164c					
Wm. Griffey, July 11, for filling in front of lot No. 40, O. P. 132 yards				21 78	
a 164c.					
Mr. Riggs, June 24th, to filling up lot No. 103, O. P. 27½ yds a 74c.				2 05	
James T. Cox, June 24th, to cutting in front of lot No. 114, O. P. 314½					
yards at 164c.				51 92	
Lewis Marlin's heirs, for paving in front of lots No. 53 & 54				39 69	
Wyatt Baxter, August 31, to cutting in front of lots No. 53 & 54, O. P.					
in all amounting to				36 30	







